

 KEMENTERIA PENDIDIKAN MALAYSIA  POLITEKNIK MALAYSIA JABATAN MATEMATIK, SAINS DAN KOMPUTER		COURSE CODE/ COURSE NAME		DBM2033 DISCRETE MATHEMATICS	
		COURSEWORK ASSESSMENT		TUTORIAL 2	
		SESSION		DECEMBER 2018	
		DURATION	60 MINS	CLO1	20 MARKS
CLO2	15				
CLO3					
NAME		CARL ISAAC ANAK KELVIN			
REGISTRATION NO.		050DT18F1077			
PROGRAMME/ SECTION		DDT2A		TOTAL MARKS	
				20 MARKS	

Instructions

- Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.
- Show your working to get marks. You may use a non-programmable scientific calculator.

Question 1

CLO1, C2

[4 marks]

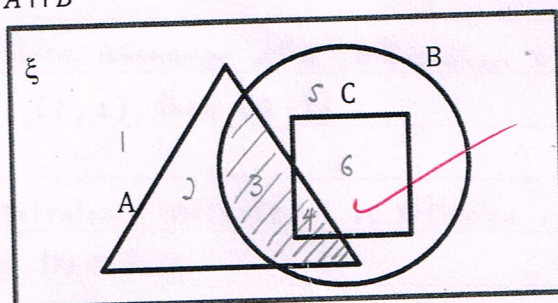
The Venn diagrams show the sets A, B and C such that the universal set, $\xi = A \cup B \cup C$. On the diagram, shade

(a) The set $A \cap B$

$$A = \{2, 3, 4\}$$

$$B = \{3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$$A \cap B = \{3, 4\}$$



(b) The set $(A \cap B) \cup C'$

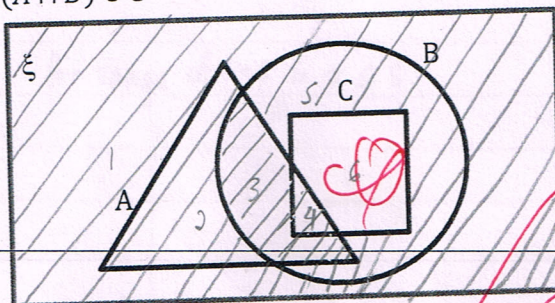
$$A = \{2, 3, 4\}$$

$$B = \{3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$$C = \{4, 6\}$$

$$C' = \{1, 2, 3, 5\}$$

$$(A \cap B) \cup C' = \{3, 4, 2, 5\}$$



Question 2

CLO1, C2

[6 marks]

Given the relations $\{(1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 4)\}$ on the set $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$. Identify whether the relations given are equivalence relations?

Question 2

$\{(1,1), (1,2), (2,1), (2,2), (3,3), (4,4)\}$ on set $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

Reflexive

It is reflexive since all the elements related to itself.

Symmetric

It is symmetric since whenever aRb then bRa such as $(1,2)$ then $(2,1)$.

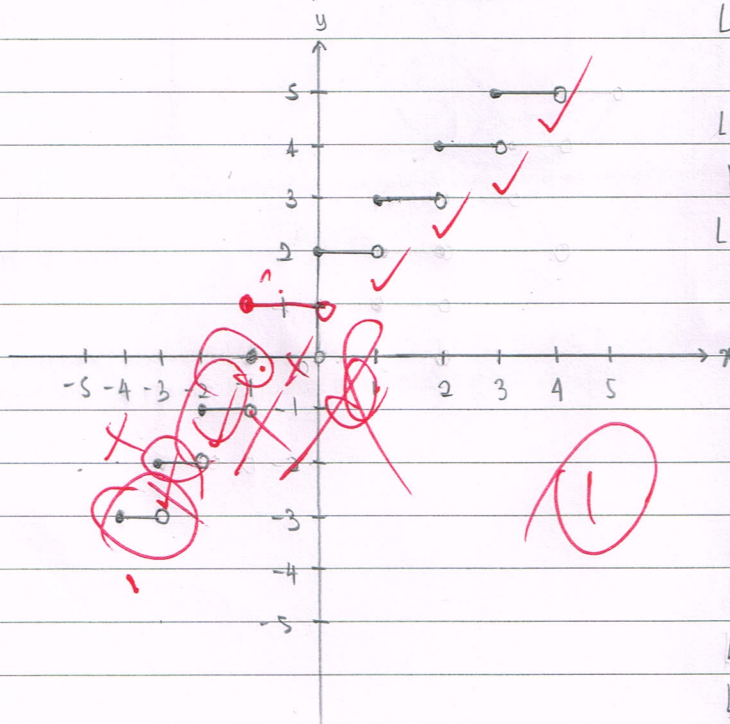
Transitive

It is transitive since whenever aRb, bRc then cRa , such as $(1,1), (1,2)$ then $(2,1)$.

∴ This set is equivalence because it is reflexive, symmetric and transitive.

Question 3

$f(x) = \lfloor x + 2 \rfloor$ for range of $-5 \leq x \leq 5$



$$\lfloor -5 + 2 \rfloor$$

$$\lfloor -3 \rfloor = -4$$

$$\lfloor -4 + 2 \rfloor$$

$$\lfloor -2 \rfloor = -3$$

$$\lfloor -3 + 2 \rfloor$$

$$\lfloor -1 \rfloor = -2$$

$$\lfloor -2 + 2 \rfloor$$

$$\lfloor 0 \rfloor = -1$$

$$\lfloor 0 + 2 \rfloor$$

$$\lfloor 2 \rfloor = 1$$

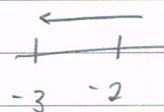
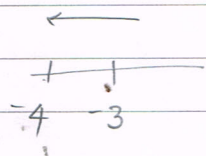
$$\lfloor 1 + 2 \rfloor$$

$$\lfloor 3 \rfloor = 2$$

$$\lfloor 2 + 2 \rfloor$$

$$\lfloor 4 \rfloor = 3$$

$$\lfloor 3 + 2 \rfloor$$



$$\lfloor 5 \rfloor = 4$$

Question 4

$$\text{Let } f(x) = -3x + 7$$

$$g(x) = 2x^2 - 8$$

$$fg(x) = -3(2x^2 - 8) + 7$$

$$= -6x^2 + 24 + 7$$

$$= -6x^2 + 31$$

$$fg(-2) = -6x^2 + 31$$

$$= -6(-2)^2 + 31$$

$$= -24 + 31$$

$$= 7$$

 KEMENTERIA PENDIDIKAN MALAYSIA		 POLITEKNIK MALAYSIA		COURSE CODE/ COURSE NAME		DBM2033 DISCRETE MATHEMATICS	
				COURSEWORK ASSESSMENT		TUTORIAL 2	
				SESSION		DECEMBER 2018	
				DURATION	60 MINS	CLO1	20 MARKS
CLO2	16+						
CLO3							
NAME		Marcello Anak Miga Mac Harry Anak Doren		TOTAL MARKS		20 MARKS	
REGISTRATION NO.		05DDT18F1062, 05DDT18F1006					
PROGRAMME/ SECTION		DDT2A				1101 Dore	

Instructions

- Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.
- Show your working to get marks. You may use a non-programmable scientific calculator.

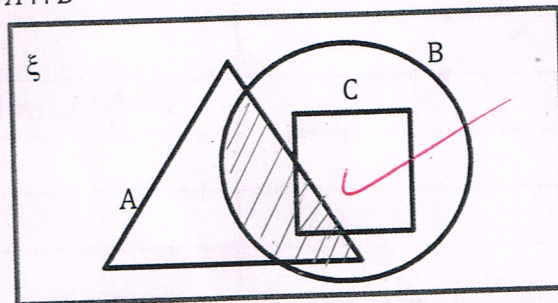
Question 1

CLO1, C2

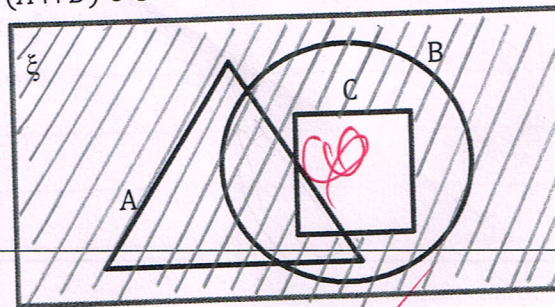
[4 marks]

The Venn diagrams show the sets A, B and C such that the universal set, $\xi = A \cup B \cup C$. On the diagram, shade

(a) The set $A \cap B$



(b) The set $(A \cap B) \cup C'$



Question 2

CLO1, C2

[6 marks]

Given the relations $\{(1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 4)\}$ on the set $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$. Identify whether the relations given are equivalence relations?

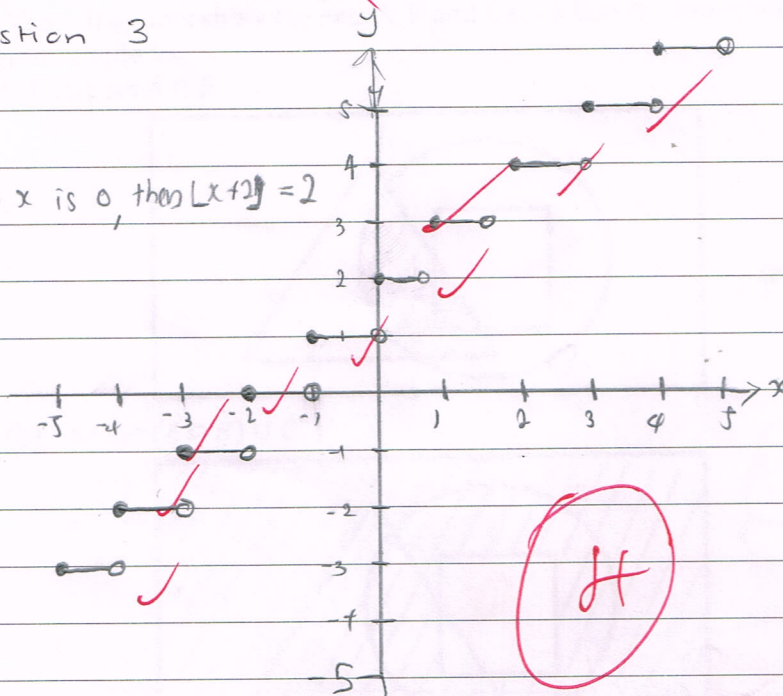
Question 2

- $R = \text{It is reflexive}$ since $(1,1), (2,2), (3,3), (4,4) \in R$
- $R = \text{It is symmetric}$ since $(1,2), (2,1) \in R$
- $R = \text{It is not transitive}$ since whenever $(1,2) \in R, (2,3) \notin R, (1,3) \notin R$.

$\therefore R$ is not equivalence relation because R is not transitive.

Question 3

when x is 0, then $\lfloor x+2 \rfloor = 2$



Question 4.

$$\begin{aligned}
 f \circ g(x) &= f[g(x)] \\
 &= f(2x^2 - 8) \\
 &= -3(2x^2 - 8) + 7 \\
 &= -6x^2 + 24 + 7 \\
 &= -6x^2 + 31
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 fg(-2) &= -6x^2 + 31 \\
 &= -6(-2)^2 + 31 \\
 &= -6(4) + 31 \\
 &= -24 + 31 \\
 &= 7
 \end{aligned}$$

 KEMENTERIA PENDIDIKAN MALAYSIA  POLITEKNIK MALAYSIA		COURSE CODE/ COURSE NAME		DBM2033 DISCRETE MATHEMATICS	
		COURSEWORK ASSESSMENT		TUTORIAL 2	
JABATAN MATEMATIK, SAINS DAN KOMPUTER		SESSION		DECEMBER 2018	
NAME	Muhamad Audi Bin Pasha	DURATION	60 MINS	CLO1	20 MARKS
REGISTRATION NO.	0500T18F1099			CLO2	
PROGRAMME/ SECTION	DDT2A			CLO3	
		TOTAL MARKS		20 MARKS	

Instructions

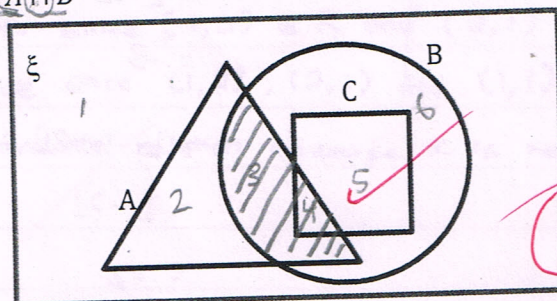
- Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.
- Show your working to get marks. You may use a non-programmable scientific calculator.

Question 1

CLO1, C2

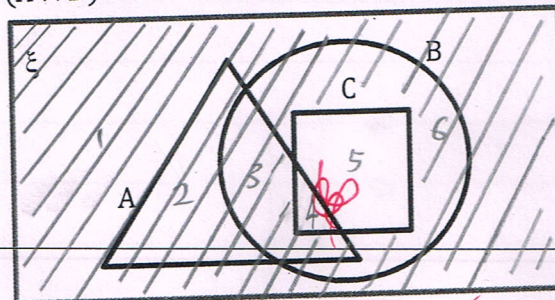
The Venn diagrams show the sets A, B and C such that the universal set, $\xi = A \cup B \cup C$. On the diagram, shade

(a) The set $A \cap B$



ξ
 $\frac{A}{1, 3, 4} \cap \frac{B}{3, 4, 5, 6}$

(b) The set $(A \cap B) \cup C'$



$\frac{A \cap B}{3, 4} \cup \frac{C'}{1, 2, 3, 6}$
 $= 1, 2, 3, 6$

Question 2

CLO1, C2

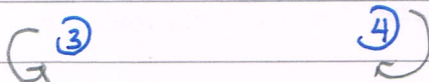
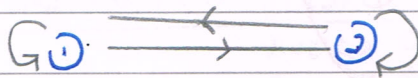
Given the relations $\{(1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 4)\}$ on the set $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$. Identify whether the relations given are equivalence relations?

[6 marks]

Question 2

Relation = $\{(1,1), (1,2), (2,1), (2,2), (3,3), (4,4)\}$

on the set $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$



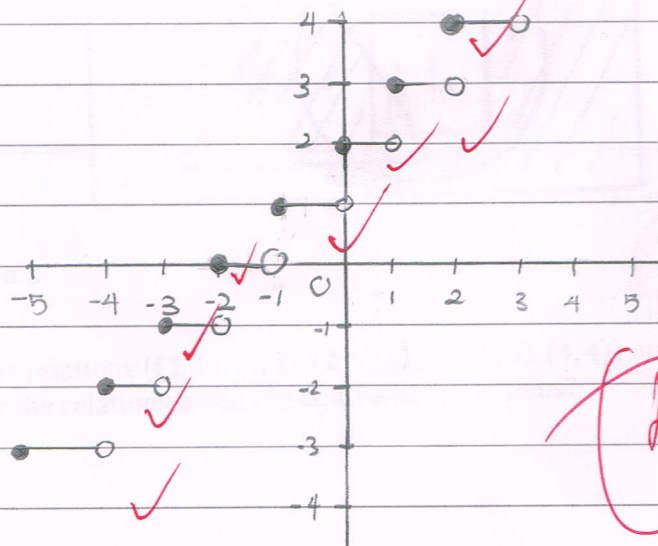
R is reflexive since all the elements loop to itself

R is symmetric since $(1,2) \in R$ and $(2,1) \in R$.

R is transitive since $(1,2)$, $(2,1)$ and $(1,1) \in R$

Thus R is equivalence relation because R is reflexive, symmetric and transitive.

Question 3



$$f(x) = \lfloor x+2 \rfloor$$

$$= \lfloor -5+2 \rfloor$$

$$= \lfloor -3 \rfloor$$

$$= -3$$

$$f(x) = \lfloor -4+2 \rfloor$$

$$= \lfloor -2 \rfloor$$

$$= -2$$

Question 4

$$f[g(x)] = f(2x^2 - 8)$$

$$= -3(2x^2 - 8) + 7$$

$$= -6x^2 + 24 + 7$$

$$fg(x) = -6x^2 + 31$$

$$fg(-2) = -6(-2)^2 + 31$$

$$= -24 + 31$$

$$= 7$$

 KEMENTERIA PENDIDIKAN MALAYSIA  POLITEKNIK MALAYSIA JABATAN MATEMATIK, SAINS DAN KOMPUTER		COURSE CODE/ COURSE NAME		DBM2033 DISCRETE MATHEMATICS	
		COURSEWORK ASSESSMENT		TUTORIAL 2	
		SESSION		DECEMBER 2018	
		DURATION	60 MINS	CLO1	20 MARKS
CLO2					
CLO3					
TOTAL MARKS		20 MARKS			

NAME	Bonyface
REGISTRATION NO.	05PD11781031
PROGRAMME/ SECTION	DD14B

Instructions

- Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.
- Show your working to get marks. You may use a non-programmable scientific calculator.

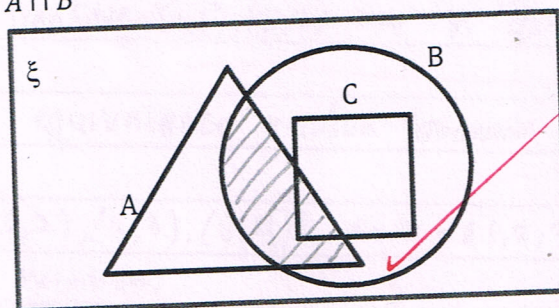
Question 1

[4 marks]

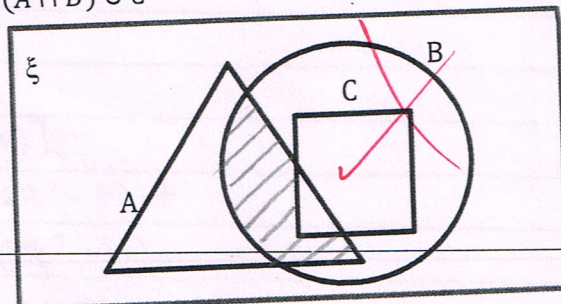
CLO1, C2

The Venn diagrams show the sets A, B and C such that the universal set, $\xi = A \cup B \cup C$. On the diagram, shade

(a) The set $A \cap B$



(b) The set $(A \cap B) \cup C'$

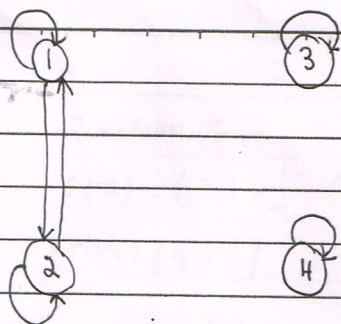


Question 2

[6 marks]

CLO1, C2

Given the relations $\{(1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 4)\}$ on the set $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$. Identify whether the relations given are equivalence relations?



$(1,1), (2,2), (3,3), (4,4)$ is reflexive ~~because~~ because in question 2 is reflexive since all the element loop to itself.

$(1,2), (2,1)$ in question 2 is symmetric and ~~not asymmetric~~. *why symmetric?*

$(1,2), (2,1)$ is transitive. $(1,1), (2,2)$ are in question. *so?*

Question 2 is equivalence relation ~~because~~

$R \{(1,1), (1,2), (2,2), (3,3), (4,4)\}$ on $x = \{1,2,3,4\}$ is equivalence relation. *why?*

Question 4

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f[g(x)]$$

$$= 3(2x^2 - 8) + 7$$

$$= -(6x^2 - 31)$$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g[f(x)]$$

$$= 2(-3x + 7) - 8$$

$$= (-3x + -15)$$

Question 3

 $f(x) = \lfloor x+2 \rfloor$ for the range of $-5 \leq x \leq 5$.

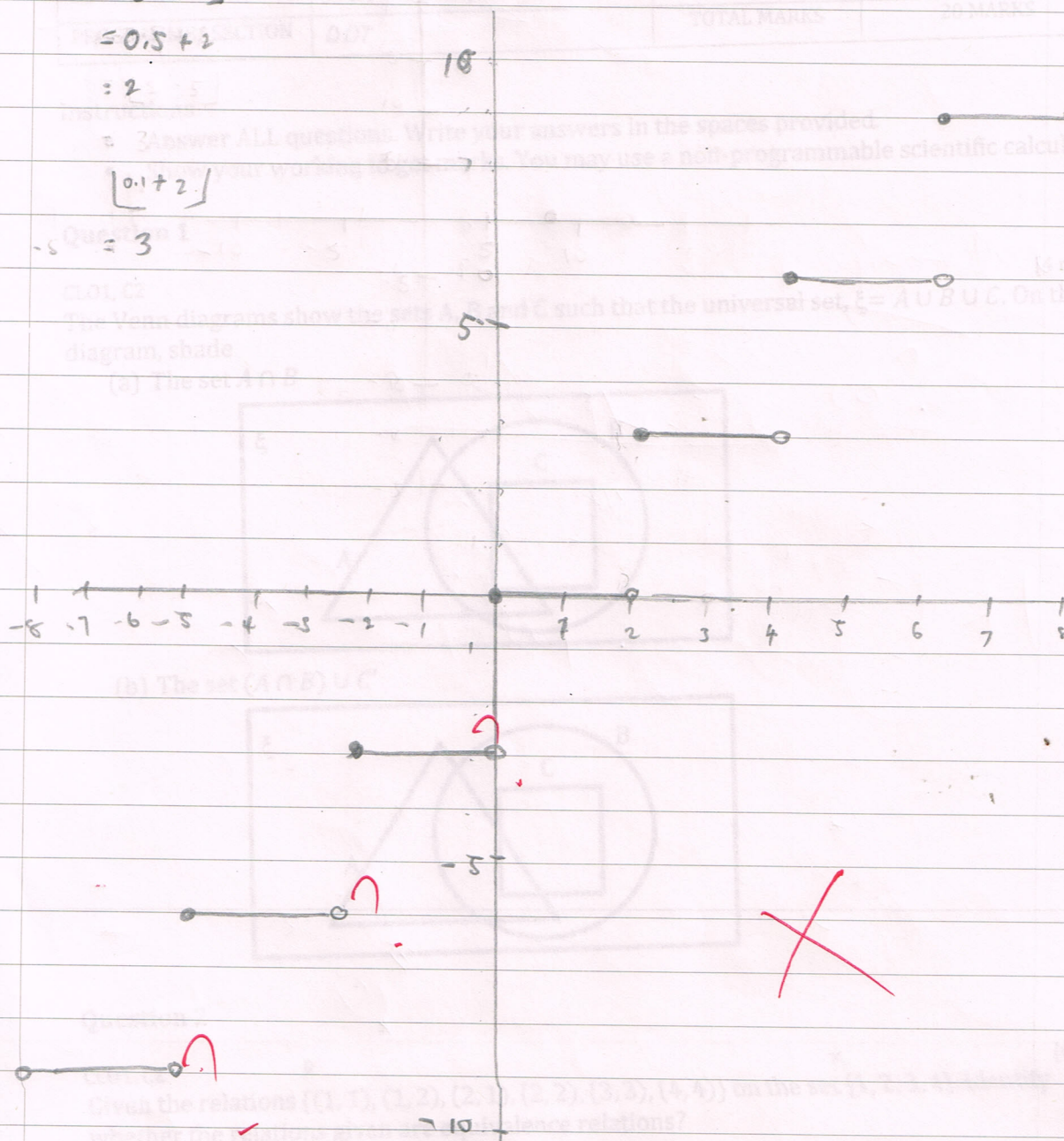
$$f(x) = \lfloor x+2 \rfloor \quad f(9x)$$

$$= 0.5 + 2$$

$$= 2$$

$$\lfloor 0.1 + 2 \rfloor$$

$$= 3$$



(4 marks)

CLO1, C2

The Venn diagrams show the sets A, B and C such that the universal set, $\xi = A \cup B \cup C$. On the diagram, shade(a) The set $A \cap B$ (b) The set $(A \cap B) \cup C$

(6 marks)

Given the relations $\{(1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 4)\}$ on the set $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$, identify whether the relations given are reflexive relations?

 KEMENTERIA PENDIDIKAN MALAYSIA  POLITEKNIK MALAYSIA JABATAN MATEMATIK, SAINS DAN KOMPUTER		COURSE CODE/ COURSE NAME		DBM2033 DISCRETE MATHEMATICS	
		COURSEWORK ASSESSMENT		TUTORIAL 2	
		SESSION		DECEMBER 2018	
		DURATION	60 MINS	CLO1	20 MARKS
CLO2	2				
CLO3					
NAME	IVY CHELSY , Shahirah	TOTAL MARKS		20 MARKS	
REGISTRATION NO.	05DDT18F1001, 05DDT18F1073				
PROGRAMME/ SECTION	DDT2A				

Instructions

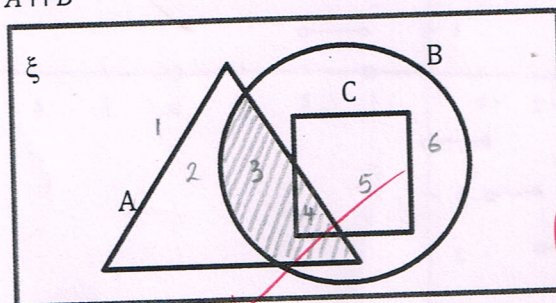
- Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.
- Show your working to get marks. You may use a non-programmable scientific calculator.

Question 1

CLO1, C2

The Venn diagrams show the sets A, B and C such that the universal set, $\xi = A \cup B \cup C$. On the diagram, shade

(a) The set $A \cap B$

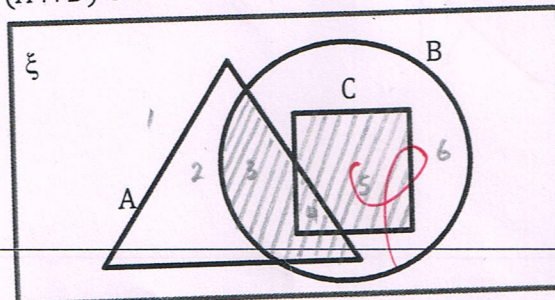


$$A = \{2, 3, 4\}$$

$$B = \{3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$$A \cap B = \{3, 4\}$$

(b) The set $(A \cap B) \cup C'$



$$A = \{2, 3, 4\}$$

$$B = \{3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$$C = \{4, 5\}$$

$$C' = \{1, 2, 3, 6\}$$

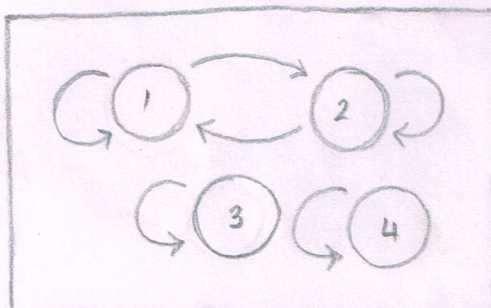
$$(A \cap B) = \{3, 4\}$$

$$(A \cap B) \cup C' = \{3, 4, 5\}$$

Question 2

CLO1, C2

Given the relations $\{(1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 4)\}$ on the set $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$. Identify whether the relations given are equivalence relations?



R is said equivalence relation because R is transitive, symmetric and reflexive.

How you know?

Question 3

CLO1, C2

Illustrate the graph for the function $f(x) = \lfloor x + 2 \rfloor$ for the range of $-5 \leq x \leq 5$.

[6 marks]

Question 4

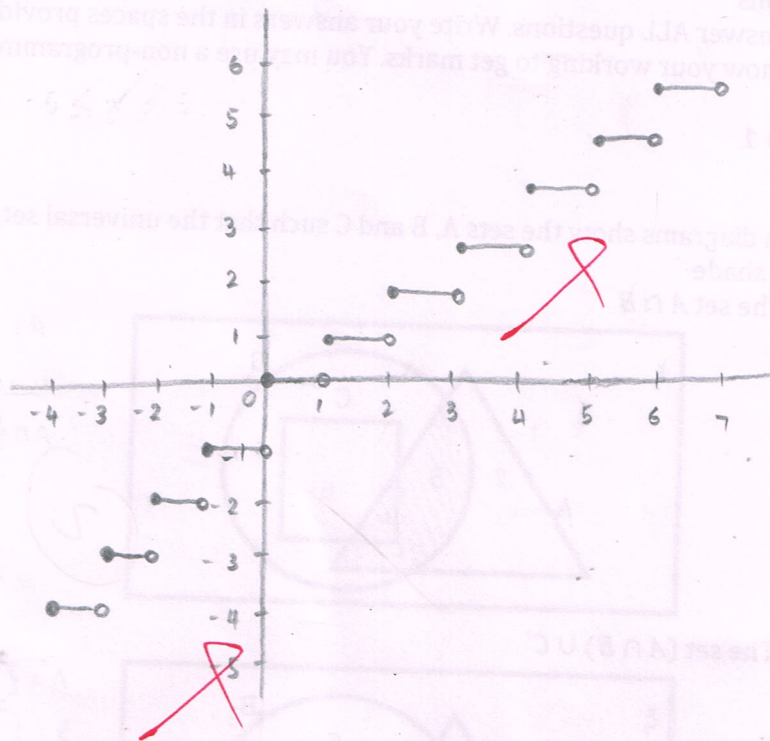
CLO1, C2

Let $f(x) = -3x + 7$ and $g(x) = 2x^2 - 8$. Compute $fg(-2)$

[6 marks]

Question 3

$f(x) = \lfloor x + 2 \rfloor$,
range of $-5 \leq x \leq 5$



Question 4

$$f(x) = -3x + 7$$

$$g(x) = 2x^2$$

$$fog = fg(-2)$$

$$= f[g(-2)]$$

$$= f(2(-2)^2)$$

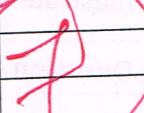
$$= 8(3x+3)^2$$

$$= 8(3x+3)(3x+3)$$

$$= 8(9x^2 + 9x + 9x + 9)$$

$$= 8(9x^2 + 18x + 9)$$

$$= 72x^2 + 144x + 72$$

 KEMENTERIA PENDIDIKAN MALAYSIA  POLITEKNIK MALAYSIA JABATAN MATEMATIK, SAINS DAN KOMPUTER		COURSE CODE/ COURSE NAME		DBM2033 DISCRETE MATHEMATICS			
		COURSEWORK ASSESSMENT		TUTORIAL 2			
		SESSION		DECEMBER 2018			
		DURATION	60 MINS	CLO1	20 MARKS		
CLO2							
CLO3							
NAME		NED DEEN BARANTAU		TOTAL MARKS		20 MARKS	
REGISTRATION NO.		05DDT17F2018					
PROGRAMME/ SECTION		JTMK / DDT					

Instructions

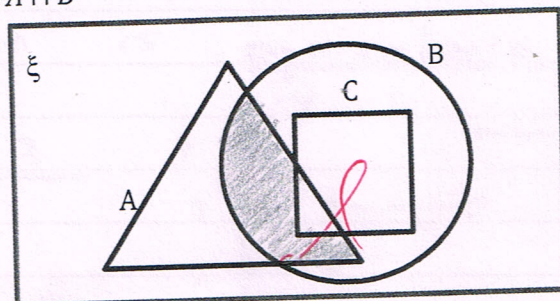
- Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.
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Question 1

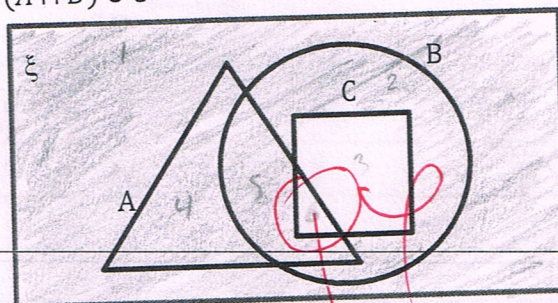
CLO1, C2

The Venn diagrams show the sets A, B and C such that the universal set, $\xi = A \cup B \cup C$. On the diagram, shade

(a) The set $A \cap B$



(b) The set $(A \cap B) \cup C'$



Question 2

CLO1, C2

Given the relations $\{(1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 4)\}$ on the set $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$. Identify whether the relations given are equivalence relations?

[6 marks]

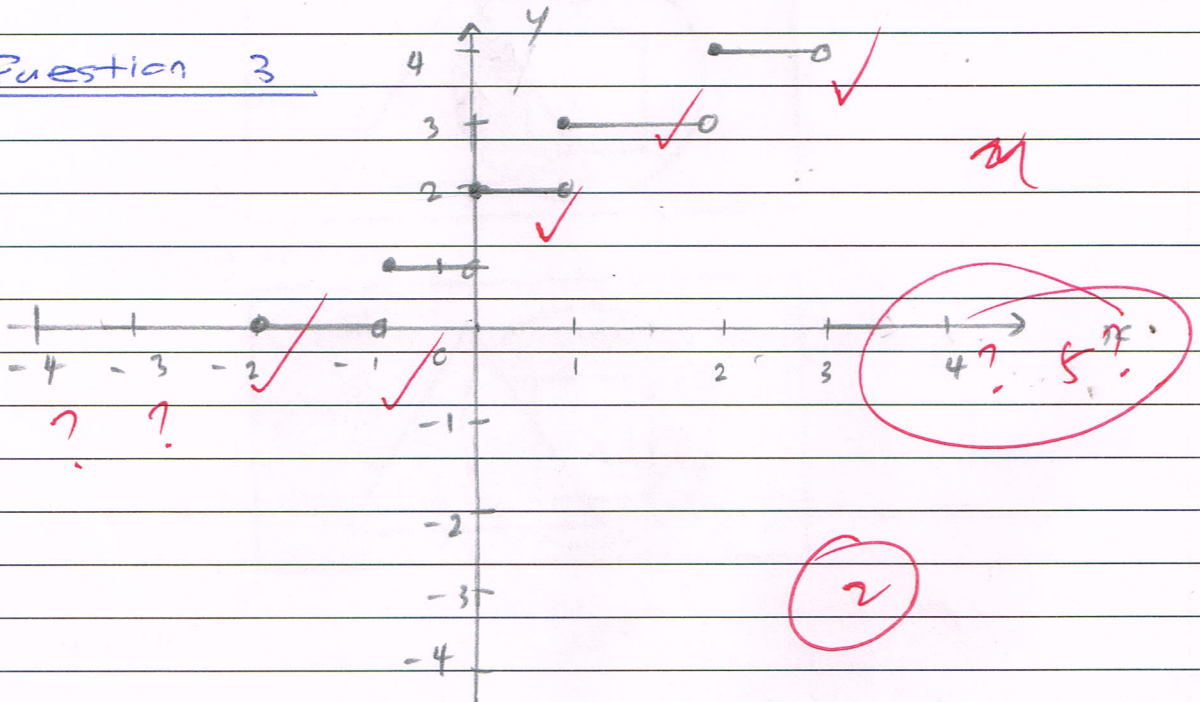
Tutorial 2Question 2

1. Relation is reflexive because $(1,1), (2,2), (3,3), (4,4)$ related to itself.

2. Relation is symmetric because $(1,2)$ and $(2,1)$ are related to b and b related to a .

3. Relation is transitive because $(1,2)$ is in relation, $(2,1)$ is in relation, then $(1,1)$ should be in relation. $(a,b), (b,c) \Rightarrow (a,c)$

∴ Relation is equivalence relation. why?

Question 3

$$f(0) = [0 + 2] \\ = 2$$

$$f(1) = [1 + 2] \\ = 3$$

$$f(2) = [2 + 2] \\ = 4$$

$$f(-1) = [-1 + 2] \\ = 1$$

$$f(-2) = [-2 + 2] \\ = 0$$

Question 4

$$f(x) = -3x + 7 \quad g(x) = 2x^2 - 8$$

$$g(-2) = 2(-2)^2 - 8$$
$$= 0$$

$$f(g(-2)) = -3(0) + 7$$
$$= 7$$

 KEMENTERIA PENDIDIKAN MALAYSIA		 POLITEKNIK MALAYSIA		COURSE CODE/ COURSE NAME		DBM2033 DISCRETE MATHEMATICS	
JABATAN MATEMATIK, SAINS DAN KOMPUTER				COURSEWORK ASSESSMENT		TUTORIAL 2	
				SESSION		DECEMBER 2018	
				DURATION	60 MINS	CLO1	20 MARKS
CLO2	(12+)						
CLO3							
NAME		DIANA TRIN AK SUDOK Mohd Jaimi bin Jainqi		TOTAL MARKS		20 MARKS	
REGISTRATION NO.		0500T18F1060 / 090DT17F1022					
PROGRAMME/ SECTION		DDT2A / DDT4A					

Instructions

- Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.
- Show your working to get marks. You may use a non-programmable scientific calculator.

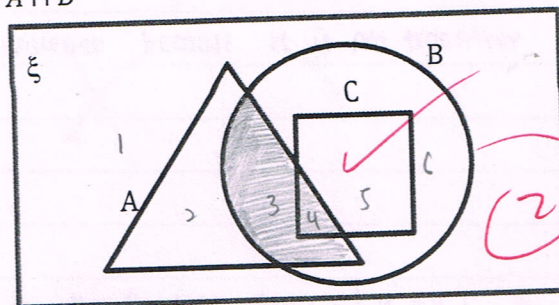
Question 1

[4 marks]

CLO1, C2

The Venn diagrams show the sets A, B and C such that the universal set, $\xi = A \cup B \cup C$. On the diagram, shade

(a) The set $A \cap B$

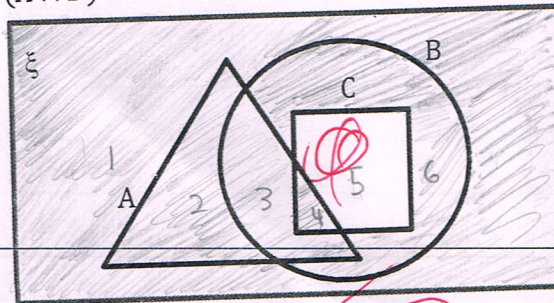


$$A = \{2, 3, 4\}$$

$$B = \{3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$$A \cap B = \{3, 4\}$$

(b) The set $(A \cap B) \cup C'$



$$A = \{2, 3, 4\}$$

$$B = \{3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$$C = \{4, 5\}$$

$$C \cap B = \{3, 4\}$$

$$C' = \{1, 2, 3, 6\}$$

$$(A \cap B) \cup C' = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 6\}$$

Question 2

[6 marks]

CLO1, C2

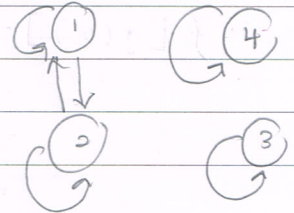
Given the relations $\{(1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 4)\}$ on the set $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$. Identify whether the relations given are equivalence relations?

Question 2

$R = \{(1,1), (1,2), (2,1), (2,2), (3,3), (4,4)\}$ on the set

Reflexive

- R is reflexive because all the elements are related to itself.



Symmetric

- It is symmetrical because $(1,2) \in R$ and $(2,1) \in R$

3 4

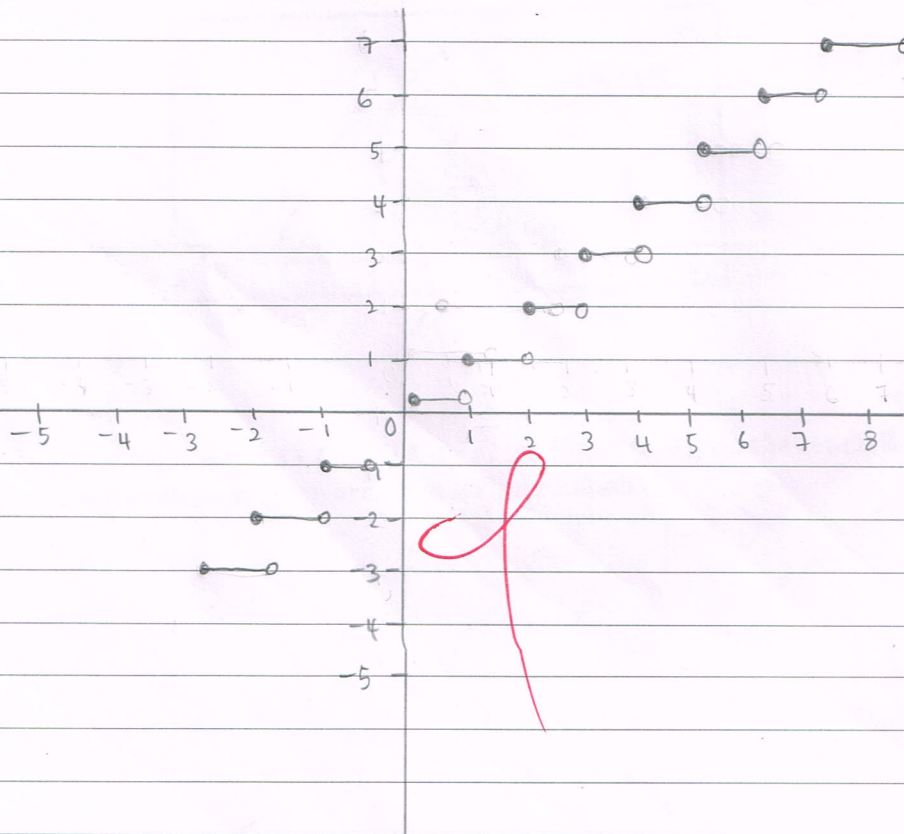
transitive

- Not transitive because $(1,2) \in R$, but $(2,3) \notin R$ and $(1,3) \notin R$

Set R is not equivalence because it is not transitive.

Question 3

Illustrate the graph for the function $f(x) = \lfloor x+2 \rfloor$ for the range of $-5 \leq x \leq 5$.



$$\begin{aligned} \lfloor 5+2 \rfloor &= \lfloor 7 \rfloor = 7 \\ \lfloor 4+2 \rfloor &= \lfloor 6 \rfloor = 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lfloor -4+2 \rfloor &= \lfloor -2 \rfloor = -2 \\ \lfloor -3+2 \rfloor &= \lfloor -1 \rfloor = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lfloor -2+2 \rfloor &= \lfloor 0 \rfloor = 0 \\ \lfloor -1+2 \rfloor &= \lfloor 1 \rfloor = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lfloor 2+2 \rfloor &= \lfloor 4 \rfloor = 4 \\ \lfloor 3+2 \rfloor &= \lfloor 5 \rfloor = 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lfloor 1+2 \rfloor &= \lfloor 3 \rfloor = 3 \\ \lfloor 0+2 \rfloor &= \lfloor 2 \rfloor = 2 \end{aligned}$$

Question 4

Let $f(x) = -3x + 7$ and $g(x) = 2x^2 - 8$. Compute $f(g(-2))$

$$\begin{aligned} f[g(x)] &= f(2x^2 - 8) \\ &= -3(2x^2 - 8) + 7 \\ &= -6x^2 + 24 + 7 \\ &= -6x^2 + 31 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f[g(-2)] &= -6(-2)^2 + 31 \\ &= -24 + 31 \\ &= 7 \end{aligned}$$

6

 KEMENTERIA PENDIDIKAN MALAYSIA  POLITEKNIK MALAYSIA JABATAN MATEMATIK, SAINS DAN KOMPUTER		COURSE CODE/ COURSE NAME		DBM2033 DISCRETE MATHEMATICS			
		COURSEWORK ASSESSMENT		TUTORIAL 2			
		SESSION		DECEMBER 2018			
		DURATION	60 MINS	CLO1	20 MARKS		
CLO2	12						
CLO3							
NAME		ABIGAYLE ALYPHIA		TOTAL MARKS		20 MARKS	
REGISTRATION NO.		0500718F1041					
PROGRAMME/ SECTION		0072A					

NGM9 : ASMA ARIFAH BT BERAWI
050071081086

Instructions

- Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.
- Show your working to get marks. You may use a non-programmable scientific calculator.

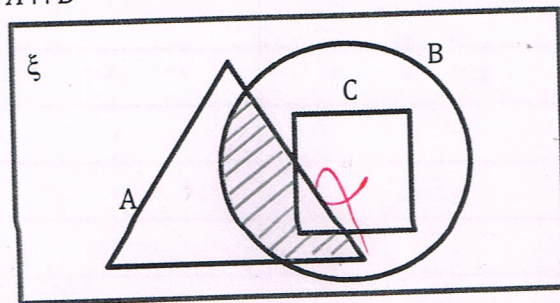
Question 1

CLO1, C2

[4 marks]

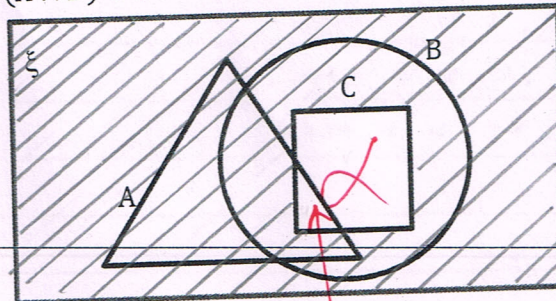
The Venn diagrams show the sets A, B and C such that the universal set, $\xi = A \cup B \cup C$. On the diagram, shade

(a) The set $A \cap B$



(b) The set $(A \cap B) \cup C'$

A 2, 3
B 3, 4
(3)



Question 2

CLO1, C2

[6 marks]

Given the relations $\{(1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 4)\}$ on the set $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$. Identify whether the relations given are equivalence relations?

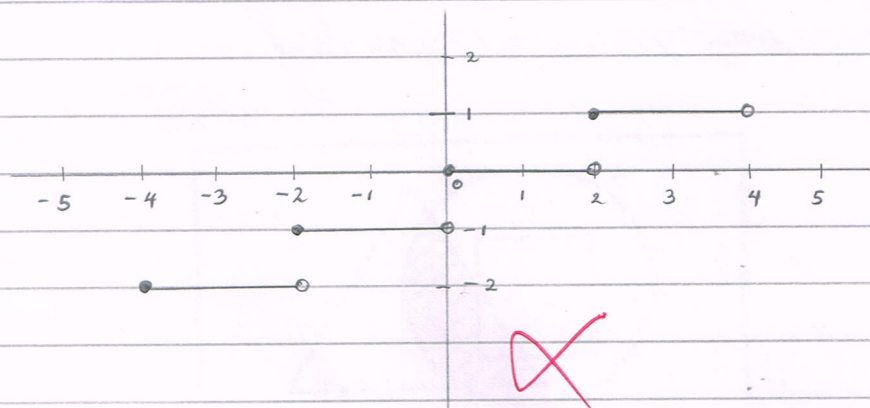
Question 2.

The relation is equivalence relations because it is reflexive, symmetric and transitive.

It is reflexive since all elements loop to itself.

It is symmetric since $(1, 2) \in R$ and $(2, 1) \in R$

It is transitive since $(1, 2) \in R$, $(2, 1) \in R$ and $(1, 1) \in R$

Question 3.

when x is 0, then $[0+2] = 2$

when x is 2, then $[2+2] = 4$

when x is -2, then $[-2+2] = 0$

when x is -4, then $[-4+2] = -2$

Question 4

$$\begin{aligned} f[g(x)] &= f(2x^2 - 8) \\ &= -3(2x^2 - 8) + 7 \\ &= -6x^2 + 24 + 7 \\ &= -6x^2 + 31 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f[g(-2)] &= -6(-2)^2 + 31 \\ &= -24 + 31 \\ &= 7 \end{aligned}$$

 KEMENTERIA PENDIDIKAN MALAYSIA  POLITEKNIK MALAYSIA JABATAN MATEMATIK, SAINS DAN KOMPUTER		COURSE CODE/ COURSE NAME		DBM2033 DISCRETE MATHEMATICS	
		COURSEWORK ASSESSMENT		TUTORIAL 2	
		SESSION		DECEMBER 2018	
		DURATION	60 MINS	CLO1	20 MARKS
CLO2	12				
CLO3					
NAME	MILLENNIA ANAK CAWING FRANCISCCA ANAK UBIN	TOTAL MARKS		20 MARKS	
REGISTRATION NO.	05DDT18F1020				
PROGRAMME/ SECTION	DDT2A				

Instructions

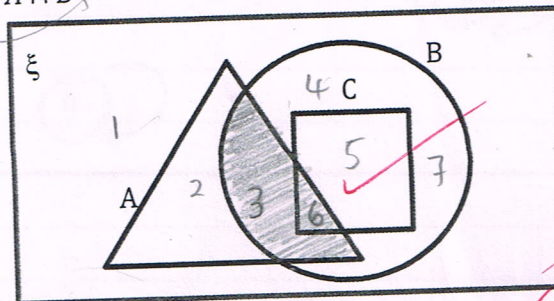
- Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.
- Show your working to get marks. You may use a non-programmable scientific calculator.

Question 1

CLO1, C2

The Venn diagrams show the sets A, B and C such that the universal set, $\xi = A \cup B \cup C$. On the diagram, shade

(a) The set $A \cap B$



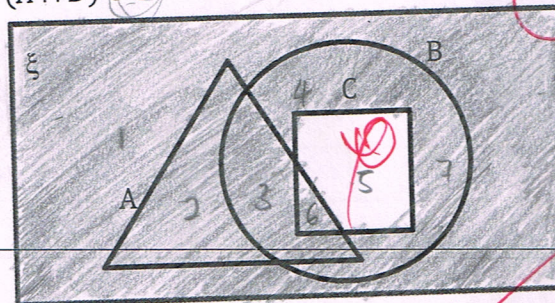
$$\xi = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$$

$$A = \{2, 3, 6\}$$

$$B = \{3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$$

$$C = \{5, 6\}$$

(b) The set $(A \cap B) \cup C'$



$$\xi = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$$

$$A = \{2, 3, 6\}$$

$$B = \{3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$$

$$C = \{5, 6\}$$

Question 2

CLO1, C2

Given the relations $\{(1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 4)\}$ on the set $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$. Identify whether the relations given are equivalence relations?

$$(A \cap B) = \{3, 6\}$$

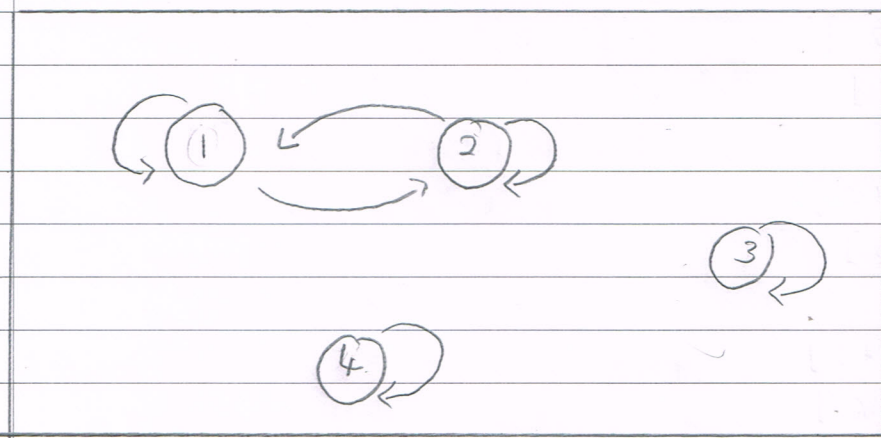
$$(A \cap B) \cup C' = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7\}$$

[6 marks]

QUESTION 2

$$R = \{ (1,1), (1,2), (2,1), (2,2), (3,3), (4,4) \}$$

$$S = \{ 1, 2, 3, 4 \}$$



Reflexive

R is reflexive since all the elements in the set related to itself.

A

Symmetric

R is symmetric since $1 R 2$ then $2 R 1$ in R .

Transitive

R is not transitive since $(1,2) \in R$ but $(1,3)$ and $(2,3) \notin R$.

R is not an equivalent relation because R is reflexive and symmetric but not transitive.

Question 3

illustrate the graph for the function $f(x) = \lfloor x+2 \rfloor$ for the range of $-5 \leq x \leq 5$.

$$\lfloor -5+2 \rfloor \quad \lfloor 5+2 \rfloor$$

$$= \lfloor -3 \rfloor \quad = \lfloor 7 \rfloor$$

$$\lfloor -4+2 \rfloor \quad \lfloor 4+2 \rfloor$$

$$= \lfloor -2 \rfloor \quad = \lfloor 6 \rfloor$$

$$\lfloor -3+2 \rfloor \quad \lfloor 3+2 \rfloor$$

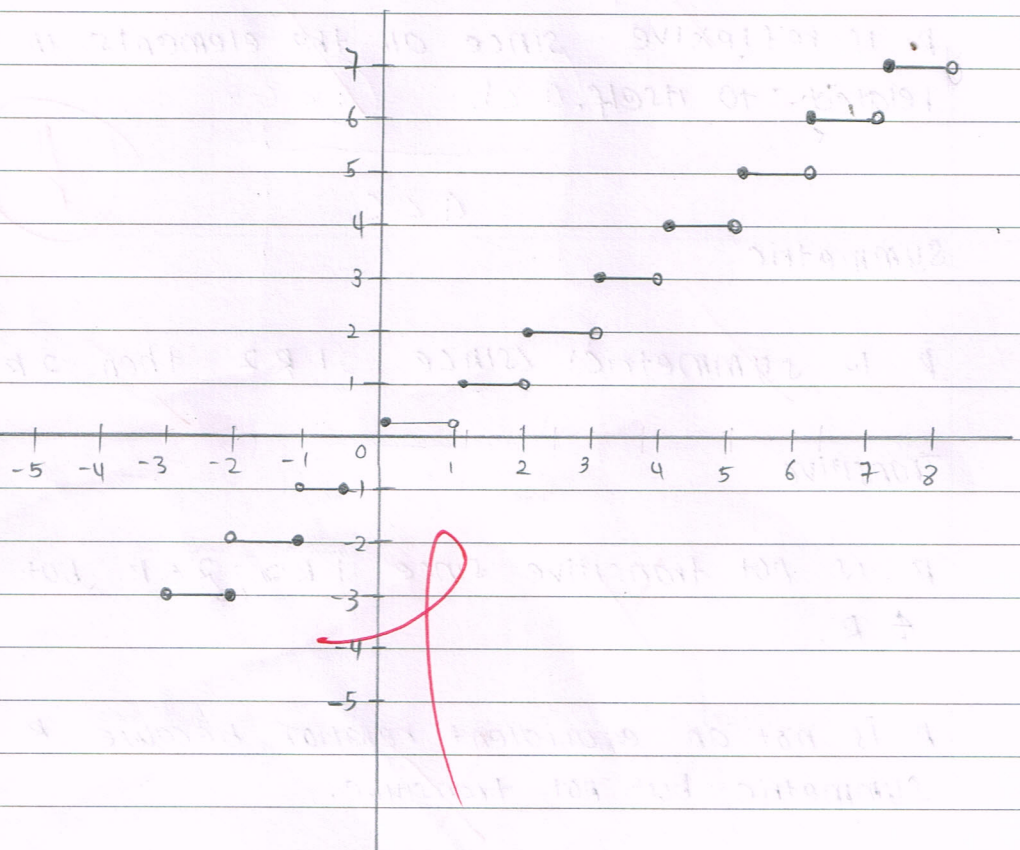
$$= \lfloor -1 \rfloor \quad = \lfloor 5 \rfloor$$

$$\lfloor -2+2 \rfloor \quad \lfloor 2+2 \rfloor$$

$$= \lfloor 0 \rfloor \quad = \lfloor 4 \rfloor$$

$$\lfloor -1+2 \rfloor \quad \lfloor 1+2 \rfloor$$

$$= \lfloor 1 \rfloor \quad = \lfloor 3 \rfloor$$



Question 4

Let $f(x) = -3x + 7$ and $g(x) = 2x^2 - 8$. Compute $f(g(-2))$.

$$f[g(x)] = f(2x^2 - 8)$$

$$= -3(2x^2 - 8) + 7$$

$$= -6x^2 + 24 + 7$$

$$= -6x^2 + 31$$

$$f[g(-2)] = -6(-2)^2 + 31$$

$$= -24 + 31$$

$$= 7$$

6